Endure it no longer, is our advice to

"James, you always look genteel, nad yet your clethes are decided y shabby; hew do yet names it? This was a center sation between two fashmands to young men about ... was which was overheard by me of our artis.

of our ariels.

Jawas—"My dear boy, you are not up to some things; I
Jawas—"My dear boy, you are not up to some things; I
Jook

PARIS SILK HATS .- GENIN has just opened several cases of Geuts' Paris Sits Hats, of the late model and fines t (abric, recoved per steamer Arctis. GENIN, No 21s Broadway, opposite St. Pauls.

SPRING FASHION HATS AND CAPS .- AS large a variety as can be found in this city—unsurpassed large a variety as can be found in this city—unsurpassed by any for beauty, durability oreheapness, at the One Proceedings of the University of University of the University of University of the University of

Such winning ways some folks have. So have the Hats of FREDMAR, No. 90 Faiton-st. They are so beautiful that a young men with one on is apt to stand on a corner and put es: "airs" FREDMAN's Hats are not only beautiful, but durable and cheep. Romember; his store is No. 90 Faiton-st, near Gold.

To THE ATTENTION OF SHREWD MER-MANYS.—MINE SEPARTE AND DISTINCT ORGANIZA-TIONS UNDER ONE FIRM.—We can show the most exten-tive assertment of Goods offered in this cry. Our system is a division of Goods under the head of Departments, with oparate organization and accounts; it marice energy concern and ability.

The Heads of Departments are educated for the station and duty they are called upon to perform.

Honiery Department, Samuel Grocock, Purchaser and

nager. /hite Goods Bepartment, Henry K. O'Keefe, Purchaser pet and Oil Cloth Department, W. P. Barry, Pur-r and Manager woolsn Department and all Goods suited for Men's ear and the Trimmings therefor, Dexter Tiffany, Pur-

war and the Trimmings therefor, Dexter Tiffany, Purhanes and Manager.
Yankes Notica Department, a separate and distinct
Yankes Notica Department, a separate and distinct
me, John S. Shelley Purcusser and Manager.
The stand Gingham Department R. G. Moulton, Purhanes, and John G. Plimpten, Manager.
Domestin Goods Department R. G. Moulton, Purchaser,
ad John G. Plimpton, Manager.
Women's Dress Goods Department, R. G. Moulton, Purhaser, and John G. Plimpton, a suager.
Que Goods are offered at Net Cash Prices, undeviating
ad uniform.

uniform.

Tayors are requested to eall and examine the merits of professions and inquire for Mr Plimpton, who will be them acquainted with the head of each Department for Ready-Made Clothing Department is managed existed by William Gardner; the garments are manufand got up by him, and are proverbial for their each cheapness. We are prepared to grant liberal terms of credit on Ready.
Made Clothing. Twandy. Moulton & Plington.
Importers and Jobbers, No. 47 Broadway.

SILKS .- Great bargains in Silks at HITCH-

UNDER-GARMENTS AND HOSIERY FOR THE Brance.—The Under garments imported, manufactured and sold by A. HANKIN & Co., No. 184 Bewery, are the very article for the spring. They are at once light, clastic and durable. Give them a trial. A large assortment of Children's Hosiery, very low.

SHIRTS ARE A KIND OF ARTICLE IN chich there is much deceptios. To maure an elegant est, dapted to the form of the neck and chest, you must have been made to order; and newbere in the Union can all he requisites be invariably secured except at Grank's No. 1 Astor House.

Elegant large size French Cloth able Covers, only \$3 a piece, worth \$8. These Cloth at over \$5 to import, but being hought very cheap a ction, we are disposing of them at the above astonishing Chesp Dry Goods Store, No. 136 Walker at.

READY-MADE CLOTHING FOR CASH OR CREDIT.—This department of our burness is under the direction and management of William Gardner, who has had long experience and as practical and taxty in the branch of business. We invite the attention of dealers to the style of this stock particularly.

Light Profits is the system we have adopted, being convinced that it is the paperas we have adopted, being convinced that it is the paperas. We are prepared to grant liberal terms of credit in his department.

We solicit an inspection of the stock from close buyers.

TWEEDY, MOULTON & PLIMPTON, No. 47 Erondway.

ESTABLISHED 1825 .- In this, the twen-ESTABLISHED 1825.—In this, the twentest year of our career as successors to the original proprieters of the only Establishment in the City in the year 1825, at which was projected and successfully carried out, the idea of a supply of solely first quality Heady-made Garments, it behoves us to amounce in the condence of our experience, not withstanding the efforts that have been made to equal our productions, that we said continue to keep on hand the best assortment of Ready-made Clothing to be had in this market, to which we would solicit the attention of those who, in series of emergacy or otherwise, require a first-rate suit, at prices which must satisfy the discerning that other are the most economical if not the lowest priced goods.

As usual, a supply of the newest and most desirable fabrics will enable us to snawe the requirements of those proferring articles made to measure, in which department the best talent is amployed.

No. 231 Breadway; American Hotel.

BARRON BROTHERS' PORTABLE FURNACES

SADDLE HORSES .- How inconsiderate any persons will be who 'n purchasing Saddle Herses for dies' mas, overlock that great desiderature, a well broken d well trained andmal. Such persons will go to the Suil's and or come other sales mishle haping to find a properly and or come other sales mishle haping to find a properly person. To those who as well took for a needle in a person. To those who as one man of a facely trained

Still a far greater reduction in prices at MIRAM ANDRESON'S, No. 99 Sowery. Weil seasoned Floor Oil Cleths only 2s 6d. per yard; also, 200 pes, of beautiful all-wool Ingrain Carpet at is and 4s per yard; three ply Carpets at 6s, 7s, and 5s per yard; also, English Tapestry Brussels, at unaccountably low prices

No. 94 BOWERY - J. HYATT'S whole

NEW CARPETS FOR SPRING TRADE. - The aboritor has now on head, and is constantly receiving ow patterns of Tapestry, Brussels. Three-Ply and Ingrain arpets and Oil Cloths, in new and beautyful designs, is 44. as, 44. and 5a, 5d., Venetinns in various exples. Hearth largs, Door Mats. Table and Plano Covers, Plain and Colored Mattings, Stair Bods ho, he, for sale at low trices for cash.

Geo. E.L. HYATT.

Nos. 444 and 446 Pearl st.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.—PE-ERSON & HUMPREY. No. 379 Breadway, corner of White-to, having purchased largery at the late large auction also, will dispose of the same at the following low prices: ich Velvets, its.; Tapestries & : Brussels &: Three-ty, its ic its.; Ingrains, do. to do., and all other goods condit low.

AUCTION CARPETS AND DRY GOODS .- J. A CUTION CARPETS AND PART ABOUTH TABOUTY, Rrussis, Three ply, and Ingrain Carpets, Matting, together makes blanch, Sitts, De Laisee, &c. at greatly reduced rices. Three minutes' walk from the Hudson River Railed. Me. 701 Green with at

LOOKING-GLASS AND PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTORY, Nos. 67, 69 and 71 Forsyth-st., New-York.—The underrigated, having devoted his personal attention for many years to the Looking-Glass and Picture Frame beaness, is fully competent, by his experience, to execute with (day competent, by his experience, to execute with (day description in his line) that will give antisfection to the most particular. Being probably the largest and met stensive extensivations. Being readily the largest and met stensive extensivations of the kind in this county, possess advantages over others in variety and extensiveness of trade from all parts of the Union, with the many improvements the understands has recombly made in his machinery, enables him to sell his articles at less prices than any other manufacturer; and he respectfully solicits his friends, and the public in general, to call and examine his large assortiment of Looking-Glasses and Posture Frames previous to purchasing.

On hand, Rosewood, Waisut, Hish-gang and Glid Monidain, of every description, and all lengths, for shipping All communications through the Post-Office will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to. Direct to beer Me. 181 Chatham-square Post-Office. S. J. Siolen.

FOUNTAIN'S ladie and French Store,

COMMUNCIAL BANK, PERTH AMBOY. -E. ANS, Nec. 70 and 72 Fe ton-st., redoeme ne or on this it at 35 per cent. discount, in payment for Ready Made

IF J. N. Gimenmon, Card Engraver, the No. 4 John et...) No. 500 Breadway. Metropolitam total, (Rible's.)—Wedding, Invitation, Vietting and Bear as Oards, orgraved and printed to sait all tasies; also, r mio, a well ociected steet of elegant Wedding Stanery, Cabe Bears, silver Door Plates, Fancy Goods, Ac. B.—Initials stamped on paper and envelopes.

Will not die in their holes, nor create

TER CRYSTAL PALACE AGAIN. -Patent

F FOWLER & WELLS, Phrenologists and Publishers, Clinton Hall, No. 131 Naszau-at., Na-

BOSTON PIANO-FORTES. - The largest assortment of Pianos in this city is to be found at the waverooms of T. Gilbert & Co., No. 33 Broadway opposite Breadway Bank and Theater, and will be sort on great bargains. These Planos have the metallic frame, and are warranted to stand any climate. Dealers supplied on liberal terms. Second hand Planos for sale chesp. Pianos to let, tuned and repaired. Horacz Waters.

Dr. S. A. WEAVER'S Well-known Lev Dr. S. A. WEAVER'S Well-known cancer and Sait Rheum Syron. Canker Cure and Certak are sold in thus Civ by M. Ward & Co. No. 13 Maidealane; Olcott McKessen & Hobins, No. 117 Maidealane; Olcott McKessen & Hobins, No. 117 Maidealane; Peufold Clay & Co. No. 4 Fietcher at: 1. Min r & Co. No. 211 Fulian st.; E. M. Guion No. 127 Bowery; Reuben Mess, corner of Grand and Cannon-sts.; C. A. Ressemiller, No. 172 8th-av.; Cr. mbie, corner of Bowery and Houston-st.; H. R. Hall, No. 31 Bleecker at.; E. H. Parton, No. 656 Greenwich at.; Dr. J. M. Smith, No. 33 West Breadway.

## NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 26.

CONGRESS -In the Senate, Mr. Weller, of California, seems likely to use his position to make a muss about his removal from the office of Mexican Boundary Commissioner. The California Dry Dock bill was debated at some length. In the House the day was spent on amendments to the Deficiency bill.

LEGISLATURE.-In the Senate the only subject of importance was the Savings Banks. There seems to be a great effort made to put off and oppose the bill chartering the Irish and American Steamship Company. This Company ask nothing but what is reasonable, and what they should get promptly. Those who offer factious opposition will not be forgotten. In the Assembly the only business of much importance was a proposition to incorporate a Company to supply Panama with water! Let every man look to his Croton.

The Delegates to the National Whig Convention from Pennsylvania, with the exception of the Delegate from District V., and the Electors (At Large and District,) will be found under the Telegraphic head. The Delegates are all, (except, perhaps, the Delegate from District II.) of their own accord, in favor of Gen. Scott. They are al instructed, however, to vote for Gen. Scott, for whom, at the conclusion, nine hearty cheers were

The Virginia Opposition Convention, it is supposed, will not express any preference for a candi-date for President. This is about the only thing they they could agree upon. We presume a large majority will be for Cass.

The India Rubber case progresses at Trenon. Mr. Choate was slightly indisposed yesterday Mr. Webster is to be received by the Legislature to-

Another explosion on a Mississippi steambeat nd five lives lost. The Canada Anti-Slavery Society invite Fugiive Slaves to visit Victoria's dominions

The rumor of a collision between the PRESIDENT and Secretary Corwin is probably true. Mr. P. M. Gen. HALL is said to be at the bottom of it. We suspect that Mr. Conwin has ere this realized that he made a great mistake when he took his seat

Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT, it will be seen, was yesterday nominated for next President by the Whig State Convention of Pennsylvania with emphatic unanimity .--The calculation that the defeat of Gov. Johnston and the Whig party in that State last year would 'use up' Old Chippewa there has proved mistaken.

at the Treasury board.

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE is still of the tranquil sort. Only in England is any political excitement manifested. There the free traders are buckling on their armor with a will, and threaten Lord Derby with merciless onset. Not even the measure on which all parties are agreed, such as law reform, will be allowed to pass, but the great fight must be had at once. Though the Government have declared their intention to propose no change in the corn laws at present, but to administer affairs on the old basis until the regular occurrence of the election, some three or four months hence, should enable them to appeal to the country and take the sense of the voters on the all-important question of protection or free-trade in corn. But this will not be permitted, if Lord John Russell and his coadjuters can help it. They are determined to force on a dissolution of Parliament and to rush to the hustings before their time. Their course may be dietated by a perfect assurance of their own strength, but it has much the appearance of an uneasy distrust of their own weakness. It looks like fear of delay and of discussion, like doubt as to the sentiments really entertained by the majority of the people.

Nebody speculates with much confidence as to the result of this election. There is, indeed, nothing on which such speculations can be based, and every man's anticipations are formed more upon his hopes than his knowledge. In our view a return to protection is far less unlikely than is generally supposed, but at the same time we should feel no astonishment at another free trade wiumph. Possibly, too, a House of Commons may be returned quite as fractional

and incongruous as the present. In France there is nothing much talked of but the opening of the Legislature on the 20th. We record our disappointment at the acceptance by M. Billault of the Presidency of the lower branch in that body. We had believed and hoped better things of him than that he should se entirely prostitute himself to the usurper as the acceptance of such an appointment certifies. The course which Gen. Cavaignae will take on the opening of the session is still a matter of uncertainty, but the opinion is quite generally expressed that he will refuse the oath and reject the office.

FAST DAYS .- Gov. John Hubbard, of Maire, recommends April 15 as a day of public humiliation, fasting and prayer. Charles Kilborn Walliams, the Governor of Vermont, recommends April 9 for the same purpose.

NEW JERSEY .- The Single Assembly District bill has passed both Houses.

The North-West.

Between the Ohio, the Missouri and the Lakes, stretches one of the noblest expanses of country on which the sun ever shone. Most fertile in soil, with fewer acres of rock or mountain than any region equally vast in the world, temperate in climate, though approaching the tropic on the south and the limits of desolating cold on the porth, it is pierced by several of the noblest and most beautiful rivers on the globe. The grandest prairies alternate with belts of timber throughout; its southern half is filled with beds of the richest and most accessible Coal and Iron; while, further north, a still richer and more valuable Iron Ore abounds, with the most productive and exhaustless deposits of Lead and Copper. Best of all, a hardy and industrious population, mainly drawn from the best blood of the older States, but attracting some valued elements from Europe also, has overspread and is rapidly overspreading its surface, transforming its prairies into vast fields of luxuriant grain and hewing its forests into buildings, steamboats and less expensive vessels. The great Lakes which irregularly form its northern border dip far into the country on either side of the Peninsula of Michigan and at the head of Lake Superior, approaching the navigable waters of the Ohio, the Wabash, the Illinois and the Mississippi respectively, suggesting and urging the construction of canals to connect them with those rivers. By these deep indentatiens their own share of Lake coast is thus increased to some twenty-five hundred miles, forming the noblest chain of cheap, natural inland transportation ever enjoyed

But the bounties of Providence are never bestowed in unmeasured prodigality. They uniformly require human care and effort to render them thoroughly available. The very absence of mountains and rugged ridges, which renders the soil so inviting and fruitful, creates an extraordinary scarcity of natural harbors or other shelter for shipping from the frequent and violent gusts and gales which that same dearth of elevated land renders inevitable. Nowhere is navigation more exposed to sudden and terrible disasters; nowhere are the hardy, skillful, venturous seamen more frequently strewed in death along the savage shores from which no combination of foresight precaution and seamanship would have saved the devoted craft to which they had committed their fortunes and their lives.

No section of the globe ever more immi-

nently needed a wise, provident, paternal

Public Policy than does the great North-West whose features we have thus hastily portrayed. Her Rivers would amply repay within a year the appropriations required to render them extensively navigable; her Lakes need but safe and accessible Harbors at reasonable intervals to insure that they be rapidly whitened with the canvas of vessels engaged in active, profitable and most beneficent commerce; while very moderate appropriations to the improvement of the St. Clair Flats above Detroit, the shallows of the St. Mary's River below the Saut, and the construction of a Ship Canal around the Saut itself,-say Six Hundred Thousand Dellars in all-would give an unbroken line of Steamboat Navigation for vessels of liberal draft from the Falls of Niagara to the furthest extremities of Lake Superior. These improvements, even supposing the Public Lands thus rendered accessible and inviting to be given away, would speedily repay their own cost in the increase of Revenue from Imports alone. The Lake Superior region alone would rapidly increase its population to One Hundred Thousand, opening an immense market for the Food of the West and the Fabrics of the East, while sending them in return ample supplies of the finest Copper and Iron. The bountiful barvests of Wisconsin, Illinois and Michigan would find a market almost at their doors; the new State of Superior would absorb the greater share of their Agricultural staples, supplying them in return not only with Metals but with bills of Exchange on the East; while the timber of Northern Michigan, the Wisconsin and the upper Mississippi would find markets in the new settlements, villages and Agricultural regions to an extent now hardly conceivable. INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT, with fit encouragement of Home Production of the Metals, Wares and Fabrics now inordinately imported from Europe, is calculated, and we hope destined, to increase the Population, Industry and Prosperity of the

North West in a ratio hitherto unknown. - But the North-West labors under one pervading scourge more blighting than Simoon or Sirocco-than Chelera or Plague-more blighting because seemingly inveterate and ineradicable. Political aspirants, and especially Presidential, are the bane of her efforts and the canker of her hopes. The very men whom hee People have most honored and trusted-these who. through her favor, esjoy most consideration and influence in the National Councils -are using the power where with she has invested them, not to advance her interests and increase her prosperity, but to forward at her cost their own petty, purring schemes of personal ambition. They are not asking- What can we do to increase the wealth, comfort, population, power of our own Michigan, our Illinois, &c. ?'-but rather, ' Hew can we use the power confided to us by the North-West to win for ourselves votes in the Baltimore Convention from those politicians who cherish a blind, traditional hatred for all such public improvements as our States urgently, vitally

through years ago by an energetic wordwho could carry liberal Appropriations for the improvement of Rivers and Harbors by a breath- are seen leaguing with the natural enemies of such works to pare down and hold back Harber bills - and, when reported, to stave off and defeat them. And thus, and thus only, do defeat and disappointment, year after year, paralyze the energies, blast the hopes and cripple the progress of the North-West.

Men of the Great West, but especially of Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin! you have eyes-will you not see? Why should you consent to be dragged hither and thither by party names to the sacrifice of your own most vital interests? Why consent to be the mere footballs of aspirants who regularly use you but as ladders whereon to mount to the goal of their ambition? Be entreated for once to disregard mere catchwords and think and act for yourselves!

The Europa brings us the intelli-

gence of the death of ARMAND MARRAST, former editor of the National, newspaper, and Prest ent of the French Constituent Assembly. M Marrast was one of the most accomplished and owerful of Parisian journalists. A writer of rare lucidity and elegance, he wielded a pen as trenchant in its sarcasm as it was eloquent in its appeals to feeling and imagination. Endowed with uncommon rapidity of intellect and talent for business, he rarely failed to push himself forward into prominence, and was able not only to make the most of his position, but to hold it to the last moment. He was a republican by conviction, and long contended for the triumph of republican principles. But he never gained the perfect confi dence of the people ; they felt that he was af. fected by the greed of personal ambition, and they always distrusted his integrity and his firmness and though no single man had, perhaps, a larger share than he in the revolution of February, he failed to secure a place in the Provisional Government, and was fain to put up with the honors belonging to the Mayor of Paris. In the Constituent Assembly, however, his peculiar abilities secured him the most elevated functions. After the melancholy days of June he was chosen President of that body, and remained so till its close. He conducted its deliberations with skill and impartiality. He possessed in an unusual degree the knack of controlling its tempestuous agitations, and of getting forward with the business to be done .-During the administration of Gen. Cavaignac his word was petent with the Government, and in making the Constitution he had a large share of influence; indeed, its enemies used often contemptuously to call it by his name. Whether its destruction had anything to do in hastening his death we are not informed, but we should doubt it. M. Marraet was eminently a man of the world, and not likely to experience any poignant suffering from injured sensibilities. He was aristocratic and luxurious in his tastes; when President of the Assembly, the balls at his hotel were the most brilliant entertainments in Paris their cost always outran his salary, which we believe was 20,000 francs a month; and he applied two or three times without success for an enlargement of his pay, on the ground that it was necessary for high functionaries to live in splendor in order that the working classes might have employment.

M. Marrast was born in 1802, at Saint Gaudens in the Haute Garonne, a mountainous province in the region of the Pyrenees. His father, who was a lawyer, died early, leaving his son to be educated by the mother, who afterward kept a school. At the age of 23 or 24, he went to Paris and became a teacher of Philosophy at the College of Louis-le-Grand. From this post he was expelled for a speech made at the funeral of the celebrated Manuel, in 1827. When the revolution of July brought in the liberals, it did not bring in Marrast, who had bitterly assailed the doctrines of M. Cousin and was personally disliked by Casimir Perier. He now entered upon journal ism as one of the editors of the Tribune, a republican paper, whose conductors were the object of special persecution on the part of the Government. Marrast became its chief editor and was condemned to prison, but was let off less severely than his colleagues. In 1834, he was active inciting to insurrection, and was again imprisoned. He was tried before the Chamber of Peers and distinguished himself greatly by his defense. He was condemned, escaped from rison and fled to England, where he married a Miss Fitz Clarence, an illegitimate daughter of William IV. The general amnesty which accompanied the marriage of the Duke d'Orleans allowed Marrast to return to France, and in 1837, some time after the unhappy death of Armand Carsel, he became attached to the National, and as its chief editor, struck some of the weightiest blows which finally overthrew the monarchy .-On the memorable night of Feb. 23, 1848, after the massacre in front of the hotel of M. Guizot. it was Marrast who harangued the excited mass over the dead bodies of their comrades and sent them back to renew and control the struggle which resulted in the downfall of Louis Philippe Since the end of the Constituent Assen M. Marrast has lived mainly in retirement. He has been nominally connected with one or two journals, but has held no public position and has had little or no influence on the march of affairs-

DEATH OF HON. JEREMIAH MORROW .-Ex-Gov. Morrow died on the 22d instant, at his farm on the Little Miami, Warren County. From the birth of Ohio to the present yearjust half a century-Governor Morrow has been part of the public life of the State. He was her first Representative in Congress, a Sonator, Governor, Canal Commissioner, and in the latter part of his career, an active participator in the first great railroad enterprise of the State.

Governor Morrow was a member of the Con vention to form the first State Constitution in 1802. He was a Representative in Congress from 1803 to 1813; he was Senator from 1813 to 1819: Governor from 1822 to 1826: Canal Commissiones subsequently; in Congress from 1841 to 1843; and President of the Little Miami Railroad Company till 1847. In Congress he was Chairman of the Commit-

tee on Public Lands. In all the public trusts committed to him, he

was distinguished for strict integrity and strong

We learn from Auburn that it is not Rev. Dr. Hickor who is engaged in controverting in the Auburn papers the doctrine preached by Mr. Rebinson with respect to the Celtic and Anglo-Sexon races, but a medical gentleman of that city

The packet ship Southerner, which 'need?' Thus the men who could have put the Ship Canal at the Saut. Ste. Marie New-Orleans, takes out thirty-five of the Cuban prinoness, being all who were from New-Orleans and vicinity. We cut the following from The

"The article on Central America in The Tribune of yesterday. (Tuesday.) touching the negotiations in reference to Nicaregua, we are authorized to say, and from one who knows, is not only in part, but in its facts, allogether erroneous. Our intermant pronounces the article altogether untrue in its statements, reesons, conclusions, words and syllables."

We respectfullly invite The Express and its 'informant" to be less oracular and more specific. For instance, among the words of the article it so loftily condemns, were some to the effect that Mr. Webster is Secretary of State. Does the "informant" mean that these are untrue!

-In the meantime, we beg to be understood as reiterating the statements, words, syllables and all of that article. They were not put forth lightly, or without reason, and their truth is not affected by any such contradictions as that of The Empress.

STEAMERS TO IRELAND. -At a numerouslyattended meeting of the citizens of Galway, Ireland, recently held, the High Sheriff preciding, the following preamble and resolution, proposed by Rev. Peter Daly, P. P., and seconded by L. S

Mangan, Esq., T. C., were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, The interests of the United States and
of Ireland concur in demanding the establishment of
a more direct and speedy communication than that
now afforded between the Old World and the New;
and, Whereas, The united and harmonious efforts
of the people of Ireland and America present the
surest means of achieving the object desired by both;
and, Whereas, A Committee, of which Thomas Addis Emmet, Esq is Chairman, and our countrymen,
Ducky Persse, Robert E. Keily and John B. Dillon
are prominent members, and composed of gentlemen possessing the confidence of the people of
America and Ireland, has been formed in New-York
for the organization of an 'Irish and American
Steamship Cempany:' therefore, be it
"Resolved, That we will act in consjunction with
said Committee; and recognizing it as the true and
legitimate exponent of American sentiment on this
subject, will facilitate its operations by every means
within our power; and we hereby tender to its members our gratitude for their efforts to secure for Ireland a packet station." Mangan, Esq., T. C., were unanimously adopted

bers our gratitude for land a packet station.'

In connection with this subject, would our State Legislature be kind enough to inform us of the cause of the delay about granting a Charter for this object?

THE SEA SERPENT .- The little jeu d'esprit of the capture of the Sea Serpent, with which we amused our readers a few weeks since, has been very generally copied in the London papers. The Times preserves an austere gravity of non in the matter, which we fear will only yield to an application of the "Sea Serpent salve" advertised in one of our exchanges, as taken from the captured monster. But one of its correspondents, dating from "7 Great St. Helen's," has discovered the geograpical error, which we presume to have been an sight of the compositor. It is the same point, by the by, which has been made with great vehemence by many of our own correspondents, and those of other papers in the country. The Daily News, with a show of skepticism, is yet willing to believe, and

"If Mr. Seabury's narrative be not a sheer invention, and there is a Defoe-like particularity in the description of the event which is calculated to dispel all doubt on the question, there is an end at last to the great sea serpent. Every Yankee penny-aliner will doubtless bewait the loss of a friend whom they had 'often tried and never found wanting;' and it is sincerely to be hoped that he may be allowed for the future to rest in peace."

Mail Stopped in Pennsylvania.

Please oblige your subscribers here by tracing, if you can, the route by which your paper comes here. It still takes three days from New-York. We believe it goes round by Baltimore. Try and have it sent by the five o'clock evening line, to 'eave Philadelphia at 104 P. M., by Pomasylvania Railroad, by which route the paper of Monday evening would be delivered here Wednesday morning. To-day, Saturay, 20th, we only have the Tribune of Tuesday! We are informed that the Postmaster at

Philadelphia does not fee at liberty to send a portion of the New-York Mail by the Central Railroad route. The result is that all New-York papers and letters are two days behind Philadelphia letters and papers in reaching Pittsburgh. We do not know what the Postmaster Gen

eral's views are on this subject, but we are assured that Mr. Thompson, the energetic President of the Central Railroad, has offered every facility to the Department which a liberal and enlightened policy could have dictated. [Ed. Trib.

The Maine Law and California. To the Editors of The N. Y. Tribune:

An article appeared in The Herald of Tuesday, 23d inst., leading off with the following

"The Liquor Law and its Epprots in Mains.—A great many letters and statements have been published of the effects of the Liquor Law in Maine, and the sobriety that has prevailed since its enaciment. The reason is that Maine has to a great extent become depopulated since the passage of the Liquor Law, and the quiet and the Sabbath stillness may be accounted for by the vast emigration from that State to California, in consequence of that very measure. They have made a solitude, and they call it peace. Not only those persons engaged in the liquor business in all the towns, but those citizens who were accustomed to the use of various drinks, and were auddenly deprived of them by a practical blue is w, have left the State and gene to the "land of gold," or other States in the Union, where they can enjoy that personal steedom of action guaranteed to every man by the Constitution of the United States, and where no abourd and tyrannical law preseribes what a man shall eat or drink, or how he shall entertain his guest in his own house."

Being a little surprised at such assertions, I showed the article to a company of gentlemen now in the City from Maine, who unanimously pronounce it a fabrication, and an unqualified false-hood. They say they were all at home on Tuesday fast, and adjoining towns, every man of this company new in this City, and bound to California, numbering forty voters, voted for the continuance of the present Maine Liquor Law. Below are the names of a part of this company, who certify to the fore.

going facts.

"We, the subscribers, now in New-York on are way to California, cheerfully certify that the above statements are true, and instead of our leaving our homes, families, and State, on account of the ediounness of the Luquer Law, we leave them in hopes to return again with our "pockets full of recks."

Jesish D. Freeman, Charles Burt, O. R. Patterson, Wm. B. Chapman, B. J. York, D. G. Hucks, John Poor, Jesish H. Emerson, J. C. Sporey, B. G. Herrick.

Letter from Mon. G. W. Patterson to the Se-

Letter from Mon. G. W. Pattersen to the Seward Association.

Westfield, Monday, March 15, 1852.

William Cooney, Eqq., and others, Committee—
Gentlemen: I have received your escienced favor of the 13th inst., inviting me to attend your approaching Anniversary at Montague Hall, in the City of Srocklyn.

Nothing would afford me greater pleasure than to meet the sens of Old Ireland on such an occasion, but other engagements will prevent me from being with you.

but other engagements will prevent me from being with you.

In Geelining to accept the invitation, I not only forego the pleasure of taking by the hand the warmhearted sons of the Emerald Isle, but of meeting at the festive board your distinguished guest, Geastral Winstiath Scorr, the time-honored here, who has led the armies of his country to battle and to victory, and who is destined to occupy the highest place in the gift of the American people.

You will permit me to offer the following sentiment:

DIRECTORY FOR 1852-3 .- Mr. John Doggett, Jr., for many years publisher of the New-York Directory, died on the Mat inst. We are requested to give notice that Mesers. H. Wilson and John P. frow, for several years past the publishers of the Business Directory will common be publication of a general Directory under the title of "Wilson's New York City Directory."

Sound STEAMERS. - The beautiful steamr " State of Maine," Capt. Jewett, resumes her trips on the Fall River Line to Boston, this day, Priday.

FRANCE.

The New Decrees-The Barriers of Paris-George Sand's New Piny - Operatic and

The decrees of the week, though not pumerous, are important. One appoints M. Billault.

deputy, to the Presidency of the Legislative body, in virtue of the 43d article of the Constitution, in which the President claims the privilege of elevating one of its number to that dignity, for the space of Another decree is a med at General Cavaignac

and the other three opposition candidates elected to the Chamber. Its sense is as follows, abbreviated Considering that the oath is the essential prelimimary to the exercise of any public functions; considering that it is the tadispensable condition of the appointment of any magistrate or functionary - the pleted, considering that refusal or emission to take the oath is equivalent to a resignation, whether the delinquent be an appointed or an elected officerthe President decrees: Refusal or omission to take the oath of office, will be considered as a resignation , the oath taken can be none other than thiz: I swear obedience to the Constitution, and fidelity to the President.' Any addition, medification, restriction or reserve, will be considered as a refueal. and will involve the same penalty." It is said that both the Senators and the Representatives will take the oath at the Tuileries in presence of the President, and that the ceremony will be attended with imposing display. Any deputy not present, who cannot give an acceptable excuse for his absence. will be considered as having resigned. A third decree, the first of a series, promises the

entire reconstruction of the University of France. pemagne. Through this University the Government, in the Minister of Public Instruction, controls all the seademies and schools of every grade throughout the country. No establishment for educational purposes whatever can be formed without the authorization of the Superior Council of the University. In the new decree M. Bonaparte arrogates to himself the right to appoint all the officers recessary to carry on the fairs of the institution; the Superior Council, the Inspector-General, the professors of the faculties of theology, law and medicine, librarians and rectors he gives to the Minister of Public Instruction the power to appoint and revoke all persons in any way oncerned in the instruction of the rising generation throughout France. Several decrees follow, reor ganizing the Superior Council, turning out these and substituting those, creating a large number of Inspectors General, and fixing the salaries of all. It is impossible to judge this measure fairly till it shall have been fully made public, but it is easy to see that it is no half-way measure, and that the whole system of education in France is to be reorganized and proba bly made worse.

see, and does not contemplate removal to the Tuile, ries, is sufficiently evidenced by the preparations making for repairing and renovating the former pal-ace. The stables are to be rebuilt and the guard houses and other dependencies thoroughly modern ized. There are so old and rusty that it basbees found necessary, of late, to bolster them up by strong beams and other extrinsic supports.

You remember M. Devinck, who was elected to the late National Assembly on the eve of the coup. Cotat. M. Charpentier, Mayor of Montpellier, has undergone a somewhat similar experience. He was was triumphantly elected, and died the next day.

The sale, by auction, of Louis Philippe's Library or that part if it which belonged to the Palais Roya and the Chateau of Neuilly, commenced on Monday last, and will continue during twenty-six successive evenings. The crowd on the first night was so great. that it was decided to hold the subsequent sales is some more extensive hall. Only one work of preminent interest was sold. This was a manuscript bound in 10 volumes quarto, written in black-lette by Carrere, member of the Convention. It contains the life and principles of Jesus Christ, and was distion, from time to time, any sales of importance test

may take place during the auction.

The Government has come to a decision upon the project of abolishing the barriers of Paris, and removing the ectrois to the outer walls. It has decided against the measure. Dr. Veren is made the bearer of this ill-tidings, and there is a sort of natural prepriety in his being selected for this cuty. About year ago, at the commencement of the intrigue for the revision of the Constitution, and the reclection of the President, Dr. Veren announced that one e he be elected for a second term, would be the re moval of the barriers, and the consequent abolition the city. He entered into long details, viewed the subject in every possible light, financial, secial, religious, and positively pledged the President to the an arrondissement lying between the barriers and the walls, and therefore especially interested in the matter, Dr. Veron returned to the charge, and expressed his hope and belief that the suburbs would oon be annexed to the capital; at the same time setting forth his own claims to consideration as the prime mover in the affair. The President is now re-Scenux. Of course, there is no necessity of pursuing the subject further. The Constitutionnel, of vesterday, over the signature of the Doctor, contains

the following seven lives. "This question has been the subject of a serious examination. But all the authorities have expressed their conviction that the execution of such a measure would be ruinous to the greater partion of the henizue and ruinous to the city of Paris, which would thus be compelled to pave and light an immense extent of ground."

A year ago the same writer proved that the mea-

sure would be advantageous, financially and sanatarily, both to the city and the suburbs. I am sorry to say that this is only one instance of a premise made for electioneering purposes, forgotten or eponly broken when the election is over. M. de Morny's circular upon the subject of Sanday labor is another It is as much a dead letter as though it had nevel been passed. It was issued to serve a particular tract into which the Government entered is either orgotten or disregarded. At any rate, it is not exe-

The President of the Senate, Jerome Benaparter has been very busy, drawing up the call that is to regulate the proceedings of that bedy, and making the necessary appointments to office. None of these are likely to interest your readers, except, perhaps, that of M. Pousard, author of the tragedtes of Lucrice and Charlotte Corday, who is made Librarian, and that of Doctor Emery, who is appointed physician to the Senate. This gentleman accompanied Napoleon to Elba, and is mentioned in his will.-

employment in the Senate.

I had occasion, lately, to find some fault with the slipshod way in which the columns of Galignam's dessenger are huddled together. As I desire to be the following daring paragraph from the develory editorial remarks in that paper of to day. I never could have imagined that the readers of the journal

would ever have been treated to such a gesuine burst of indignation. Listen to the wrathful editor:

"The Constitutionsal devotes a very large portion of its first page to an article by M. Granier de Casagnac, taudatory of the elections, laudatory of the new Legislative Bedy, of which he is a member, laudatory in fact, of all that has taken place. Considering that M. Granier de Cassagnac stands in ne danger of contradiction, it is would, perhaps, he more reassnable to show a certain degree of reserve, and to allow the acts of the Government, to a certain extent, to defend themselves; for it is not probable that sullegium from such sources will produce half the effect that will be derived from acalm, dispensionate investigation of the acts of the Government, and a liberal appreciation of the metives by which they are inspired. The elightest admission in favor of these soit by journalists whe are anown to entertain sentiments which are anything but friendly to their as-